

KUADZHE, M.I.

Complex investigation of some mineral substances. Izv.AN SSSR.-
Otd.khim.nauk no.6:948-959 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Minerals)

KUADZHE, M.I.

Catalytic properties of some naturally-occurring substances. Zhur.-
prikl.khim. 36 no.1:134-141 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Catalysts)

S/076/63/037/001/014/029
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Kuadzhe, M. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Catalytic properties of natural minerals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1963, 143-149

TEXT: The catalytic properties of natural minerals obtained from USSR deposits were compared with those of industrial catalysts. Cracking at 400°C of the gasoline fraction which boils at 100 - 150°C, cracking of cumene at 500°C, and that of ethanol at 400°C were used as test reactions. The ratio catalyst : raw material was 1 : 1, the duration was 30 min. The following values were determined: volume of the resulting gas, its composition, and the refractive index of the liquid catalysate. The author examined the catalytic properties of halloysite, monothermite, kaolinite, tuff, clay, nacrite, Ni-montmorillonite, askanite, nontronite, pyrolusite, as well as those of the compositions БСМ (BSM), КЛБ (KLB), БСМА (BSMA), КЗР (KZHR), КСМ (KCSM), КГКРУ (KGKRU). [Abstracter's note: These abbreviations are not deciphered.] Furthermore, cumene and ethanol
Card 1/2

Catalytic properties of natural minerals

S/076/63/037/001/014/029
B101/B186

cracking was examined in the presence of nepheline, natrolite, olivine, serpentine, talcum, pyrophyllite, orthoclase, disthene, dolomite, sand, calcite, sylvite, fluorite, tuff, pumice, volcanic ashes, magnetite, martite, hematite, bean ore, and silts. Results: Caolinite, halloysite, beidellite, montmorillonite, monothermite, nontronite, garnierite, pyrolusite, decomposed tuffs, and BSM, BSMA, KLB, KZhr, KGSM, and KGKRU are suitable catalysts for various processes of petroleum processing and oil synthesis. The catalytic properties of some of the minerals are not inferior to those of industrial catalysts. The catalytic properties of a mineral depend on its composition, structure, and genesis. Petroleumlike substances were obtained in the presence of some of the minerals studied. This fact might suggest some explanation of petroleum formation in the earth's crust; it indicates the possibility of producing petroleum and natural gas synthetically. There are 7 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh
(Institute of Geology and Production of Mineral Fuels)

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1961

Card 2/2

KUADZHE, M.I.

Catalytic properties of natural mineral substances. *Zhur. prikl. khim.* 38 no.4:877-883 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KIJANG, N.N.; POLOSIN, V.S.

Experiments on the synthesis, decomposition and oxidation of ammonia. Khim.v shkole 18 no.2:58-63 Mr-Apr '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina, Moskva.
(Ammonia—Experiments)

KUANSHALIYEVA, Ye.N.

Studying the fauna of beet nematodes in the piedmont zone of the
Trans-Ili Ala-Tau. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 19:149-151
'63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Trans-Ili Ala-Tau--Nematode Diseases of plants)
(Trans-Ili Ala-Tau--Beets--Diseases and pests)

14-57-7-15389
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 184 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kuanshbekov, M.K.

TITLE: Prospects for Sheep-Raising to the North and Northeast
of Lake Balkhash (Perspektivy razvitiya ovtsevodstva
Severno i Severo-Vostochnom Pribalkhash'ye)

PERIODICAL: S. kh. Kazakhstana, 1957, Nr 1, pp 39-41

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry
Card 1/1

Kuanshbekov, M.K.
KUANSHBKOV, M.K., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

~~Increasing the productivity of labor in beef cattle farming.~~
Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.1:9-12 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Kazakhstan--Beef cattle)

TEMBOLOV, Aslanbi Kasiyevich; KUANTOV, A.T., red.; BARGI, T.M., tekhred.;
TKHAKAKHOV, B.Zh., tekhred.

[Mammals of the Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.] Mlekopitaiushchie
Kabardino-Balkarskoi ASSR. Mel'chik, Kabardino-Balkarskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1960. 195 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.—Mammals)

GUGOV, Rashad Khuseynovich; BERIKETOV, Kh.G., kand. ist. nauk.
red.; KUANTOV, A.T., red.; BARGI, T.M., tekhn. red.

[The Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R. in the early phase of the
socialist reconstruction of the Soviet national economy,
1926-1929] Kabardino-Balkariia v pervye gody sotsialistiches-
skoi rekonstruktsii narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR, 1926-1929 gg.
Pod red. Kh.G.Beriketova. Nal'chik, Kabardino-Balkarskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 165 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.--Economic conditions)

MASLOV, Yevgeniy Petrovich; KEREFOV, Kambulat Nauruzovich.
Izdatel'stvo uchastiye KOTSYUBINSKAYA, V.D.; KAZMAKHOV,
I.M., red.; KUANTOV, A.T., red.

[Studies on the economic geography of the Kabardino-
Balkar A.S.S.R.] Ocherki ekonomicheskoi geografii
Kabardino-Balkarskoi ASSR. Nal'chik, Kabardino-
Balkarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 252 p.

(MIRA 18:10)

KUANYSHBAYEV, Zhesylbek, geroy sotsialisticheskogo truda; DOLGOPYATOV, Yu.A.,
redaktor; ZLOBIN, M.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[My experience in breeding Karakul sheep] Moi opyt vyrashchivaniia
Karakul'skikh ovets. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 21 p.
(MLRA 9:10)

1. Starshiy chaban kolkhosa "Kenes", Kokterekskogo rayona,
Dzhambul'skoy oblasti. (for Kuanyshtubayev)
(Karakul sheep)

КУАНЫШЕКОВ, М. К.

KUANYSHBEKOV, M. K. --"Trends and Prospects of the Development of Animal Husbandry at the Collective Farms of the Chubartavskiy Rayon of Semipalatinsk Oblast' (Desert Zone of Northeastern Kazakhstan)."
*Dissertations For Degrees In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (29) Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Inst, Alma-Ata, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences

3/277
S/069/62/024/002/002/008
B110/B101

11.9000
AUTHORS:

Dogadkin, B. A. Tarasova, Z. N., Gol'berg, I. I., Kuanyshov,
K. G.

TITLE:

Effect of vulcanization structures on the strength of
vulcanizates

PERIODICAL:

Kolloidny zhurnal, v. 24, no. 2, 1962, 141-151

TEXT: The static and dynamic strengths of three-dimensional elastomers (vulcanizates without a filler) depend on (1) composition and structure of the molecular chains, (2) type, concentration and distribution of the vulcanized bonds, (3) secondary structures. The vulcanized bonds may be (a) covalent, (b) electrovalent, and (c) local and intramolecular. Since their energies and distributions are not uniform it was suggested that

$$\rho = \tau_0(\beta) x^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{1+0.339x} - q \right) \left(1 - \frac{M_c}{M} \right)^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

where

$$x = \left(\frac{aT_c}{kT_0} \right)^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

Card 1/3

Effect of vulcanization structures ...

S/069/62/024/002/002/000
B110/B101

$$\tau_0(\beta) = \left(\frac{\Delta p_0}{3M_0}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{kT}{aT_c}\right)^{1/2} T_c \frac{1}{1+b_1\beta} \quad (3)$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2+b\beta}, \quad \beta = \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2}, \quad 0 \leq \beta \leq 1.$$

where q is the polymer density, M_c is the average molecular weight between the sites, M_0 is the molecular weight of the monomer, σ is the average of monomeric links per chain, a is the average interstitial chain segment length, T_c is the strength of the polymer chain, and n_1 and n_2 are the numbers of cross links of different types. Weak bonds and bonds that are easy to regroup (polysulfide, salt, and hydrogen bonds) promote the dissipation of local overstress, the alignment of the principal chain, and the formation of crystalline domains. The strong C-C bonds back up the strength of the space lattice at high temperatures and significant strain. The measurement of tensile strength was experimental proof of the proposed formula. Natural rubber was vulcanized (1) with sulfur and diphenylgumidine (polysulfide bonds ~ 27 kcal/mole), (2) treated with Co gamma rays at room temperature (lattice with C-C bonds ~ 64 kcal/mole), (3) with sulfur

Effect of vulcanization structures ...

S/069/62/024/002/002/008
B110/B101

and gamma rays. The optimum tensile strengths were (1) $\sim 270 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ at $v_c = 3.8 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ ml}^{-1}$, (2) $\sim 280 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, $v_c = 3.1 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ ml}^{-1}$, (3) $\sim 340 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ at $v_c = 6.0 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ ml}^{-1}$. Movable and regroupable salt bonds lead to a great static strength of butadiene styrene rubbers vulcanized with metal oxides. The dynamic strength depends on the types of bond and on the strain conditions. Symmetrical alternating-sign twist with bending at 120°C showed that vulcanizates with thiuram with C-C and C-S-C bonds have a greater strength than vulcanizates with diphenyl guanidine and sulfur with C-S_x-C polysulfide bonds. Examination of non-filled vulcanizates of butadiene styrene rubber with sulfur, hexachloro ethane, dicumyl peroxide, and tetrachloroquinone at $\sim 100^\circ\text{C}$, 250 cps, and 30% deformation amplitude showed that the vulcanizate of carboxyl rubber with salt bonds had the highest creep rate. The creep rate was dependent on the number of deformation cycles before rupture started to occur. There are 11 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.
M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical
Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)
November 14, 1961

SUBMITTED:
Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5"

... confirmed ... by ...

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5"

KUANYSHEV, K.G.; GUL', V.Ye.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Apparatus for determining creep during cyclic stresses. Zav.
lab. 29 no.9:1138-1139 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
Lomonosova.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5"

L 28157-06 FWT(m)/EWP(j)/T LWP(o) RM

ACC NR: AP6017856 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0069/66/028/003/0353/0331

AUTHOR: Dogadkin, B. A.; Tarasova, Z. N.; Lykin, A. S.; Kusnyshv,
K. G. 31
8ORG: Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry (Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti); Moscow Institute
of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut
tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova)TITLE: Effect of vulcanization crosslinks and network parameters on
the strength of vulcanizatesSOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 3, 1966, 353-361

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanizate, crosslink, network parameter, tensile strength

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of the cross-link type and network parameters on the tensile strength of unfilled vulcanizates of natural, cis-polyisoprene¹²(SKI), cis-polybutadiene¹²(SKD), butadiene-styrene (BSK), and carboxyl-containing (SKS-10-D) rubbers. ¹⁵Various vulcanizing agents were used to obtain vulcanizates with different cross links, and different network parameters, viz., total number of chains ($1/M_c$) and number of active chains ($1/M'_c$) per cm^3 of the vulcanizate; and value of instantaneous molecular weight M_{n_t} (molecular

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.68

L 28457-66

ACC NR: AP6017856

weight at a given stage of degradation or cross linking). It was shown that: 1) at up to 120C, for a deformation rate of 500 mm/sec, for a given $1/M_c$ and a constant M_{nT} , tensile strength (P) increases in the following order: Ap 355 (this order can be reversed at higher temperatures and lower deformation rates); 2) with an increase in $1/M_c$ the maximum tensile strength increases in the same order as in 1); 3) tensile strength is a linear function of the content (w_a) is the portion of the network determined from formula $w_a = 1 - M_c/M_{n0}$, where M_{n0} is the initial molecular weight; 4) vulcanizates containing an optimum ratio of strong to weak, mobile, and readily rearranging crosslinks exhibit high tensile strength; the mobile links dissipate local over stresses and facilitate orientation of the backbones, while the strong crosslinks prevent disintegration of the vulcanizates. Orig. art. has: 9 fig. and 1 table. [B0]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 29Dec65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 006
ATD PRESS: 5006

Card 212 LC

KUASHEV, Kh.M.; IMAYKIN, A.D.

Obtaining high corn yields. Zemledelie 7 no.6:84 Je '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Sekretar' partorganizatsii kolkhosa im. Lenina, Leskenskogo rayona, Kabardino-Balkarskoy ASSR (for Kuashev). 2. Kabardino-Balkarskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Imaykin).

(Corn (Maize))

PARIMBETOV, B. KUATRAYEV, K.

Effect of certain additives on the properties of limestone-silicate materials made from barkhan sands. Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 1:16-27 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Kazakhstan—Sand) (Soil cement)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; KAND. ING., .., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KUZNETSOV, K.

Effect of the mineral composition of the alumina component on
its reaction with lime and the endurance of autoclave materials.
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no. 2:11-20 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Alumina) (Auto lavas)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; PARIMBETOV, B., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KUATBAYEV, K.

Corrosion of autoclave-hardened building materials in chloride
solutions. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no.10:61-74 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Chlorides)
(Building materials)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KUATBAYEV, K., inzh.

Stability of calcareous-silicic materials in mineralized
ground water. Stroi. mat. 8 no.2:32-34 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR. (for Butt).
(Water, Underground) (Concrete--Corrosion)

KUATBAYEV, K.

Effect of the composition of the siliceous component and the
structure of autoclave products on their resistance to cold.
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 18 no.7:50-59 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Materials at low temperatures) (Building materials)

BUTT, Yu.M.; KUATBAYEV, K.

Stability of calcium hydrosilicates in corrosive solutions.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.10:2184-2190 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kazakhskiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Calcium silicate)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KUATBAYEV, K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methods of raising the durability of silicate autoclave-treated materials. Stroi.mat. 9 no.9:10-12 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACC NR: AM7003137

Monograph

UR/

Zutt, YUriy Mikhaylovich; Kvatbayev, Kuangali Kvatbayevich

Durability of autoclave silicate concrete (Dolgovechnost' avtoklavnykh silikatnykh betonov) Moscow, Stroyizdat, 86. 0214 p. illus., biblio., tables. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: silicate, concrete, silicicalcareous material, construction material, durability

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book elucidates the fundamental problems related to the life of autoclave silicate concretes. The effect of the silica components of the raw mix, composition and structure of the cementing agent, the strength and other properties of the material on product service-life in structures is analyzed. The nature of corrosion caused by various atmospheric agents and natural water is described, and the effects of these aggressive factors on the life of autoclave silicate concretes is evaluated. For comparison, data on the life of various concrete products are given. The book is intended for engineers and technicians working in the manufacture of silicate concrete as well as for those engaged in construction.

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.672:661.68.046.8

ACC NR: AM7003137

TABLE OF CONTENT [abridged]:

Foreword -- 3

- Ch. 1. Brief characterization of the hardening process of silicicalcareous materials in hydrothermal conditions -- 4
- Ch. 2. Stability of silicate concrete products in atmospheric conditions -- 35
- Ch. 3. Frost resistance of silicate concrete products -- 65
- Ch. 4. Stability of silicate concrete products in various kinds of aggressive water -- 93
- Ch. 5. Stability of calcium hydrosilicates and calcium hydroalluminates in various aggressive media -- 162
- Ch. 6. Methods of increasing the durability of silicate concrete products -- 186

Literature -- 206

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 13Dec65/ ORIG REF: 220/ OTH REF: 042

Card 2/2

KUTYREVA, A.P.; INTIKBAYEVA, B.B.; KUATOVA, Zh.

Optical properties of alpine plants in the eastern Pamirs. Trudy
Sekt. astrobot. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:65-103 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Pamirs--Plants--Optical properties)
(Altitude, influence of)

KUFA, A.

Thermal measurements and control at the Spring Fair in Leipzig. 1957.

p. 826 (Hutnicke Listy) Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, Jan. 1958

KUBA, A.

24
① met

Journal of Iron and Steel Institute
Vol. 176 Part 3
Mar. 1954
Rolling--Mill Practice

The Use of Rotary Controllers in Rolling Mills. A. Kuba
(*Hutnik* (Prague), 1953, 3, (7-8), 151-156). (In Czech).
Automatic control in rolling mills with apparatus of the
Amplidyn, Rototrol, Regulex, and VSA-types is discussed.

KUBA, A.

Is it necessary for the Ostrava District to always be behind the schedule? p. 6

OBORANCE VLASTI. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 33, Aug. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KUEA, A.

A message for millions. p. 3

OBRANCE VLASTI. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no 47, Nov. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAI), IC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KUBA, A.

Exhibition showing the activities of the League of Soldiers' Friends in Opole. p.9

OBRANCE VLASTI. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 47, Nov. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KUBA, A.

Aviation Day in Moscow; a motion-picture review. p. 246.

Vol. 2, no. 11, May 1953
KRIDLA VLASTI
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

RUBA, A.

"5 Great Years", P. 605, (KRIDIA VLASTI, Vol. 2, No. 26, December 1953, Praha, Czech.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EPAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

FUGA, A.

"Work and the People in Our Organizations", p. 106, (VIERIA VIANTI,
Vol. 2, No. 26, December 1953, Praha, Czech.)

EC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Uncl.

HUBA, A.

"History of Polish Aeronautics" p. 3 of cover. (KRIDLA VLASTI, No. 3, February 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified

KUBA, A.

"A Marshall Who Rose From the Working Class" p. 52 (KRIDLA VLASTI, No. 3, February 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified

KUBA, A.

"Model Members of the league for Cooperation with the Army. " p. 52 (KRIDLA VLASTI, No. 3, February 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, IC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified

KUBA, A .

"Organic Glass in Aeronautics" p. 53 (KRIDLA VLASTI, No. 3, February 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified

KUBA, A.

"Scandal in the State of Illinois; a Short Story". p. 71 (KRIDLA VLASTI, No. 3, February, 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified

KUBA, A.

"A year at the head of the state." p. 147. (Kridla Vlasti, No. 7, Mar. 1954. Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 6, Library of Congress, June 1954.
Uncl.

KUJA, A.

"What the '60 days without an accident' Movement gave us", p. 518,
(SVET PICTORU, Vol. 8, No. 17, Aug. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

MUEA. A.

"To Duchcov-Dukla and Back", P. 516, (SVET KOTOPU, Vol. 8, No. 17,
Aug. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

KUBA, A.

Our answer to the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the government. p. 193. Our motor clubs. p. 194. Cf1. Do we do enough for motorists participating in large-scale races? p. 195.

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou)
Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol. 13, no. 7, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7
July 1959
Uncl.

KUBA, A.

"A Jihlava Race full of surprises. p. 231."

SVET MOTORU. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, No. 8, April 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Unclas.

KUBA, A.

"Blue car with a white stripe. p. 262."

SVET MOTOCRU. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, No. 9, April 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Unclas.

KUBA, A.

"From inclined race track to barricades." p. 291.

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou). Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 13, No. 10, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6,
August 1959.
Uncla.

KUBA, A.

"54 tons in movement." p. 326.

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou). Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 13, No. 11, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

KUBA, A.

"Successful Great Automobile Inclined-Plan Race." p. 329.

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou). Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 13, No. 11, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

Kuba, A.

"Woman behind the wheel." p.358

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13,
no. 12, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

Kuba, A.

"What does our inquiry show?" p.385

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13,
no. 13, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959
Uncl.

Kuba, A.

"General rehearsal for Strahov." p.390

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13,
no. 13, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

Kuba, A.

"Three million kilometers on a bus line." p.422

SVET MOTORU. (Svas pro spolupraci s armadou) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13
no. 11, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

KUBA, A. (g.Praga)

Automobile and motorcycle clubs of the Soviet Military Administration
of the West Army. Za rul. 18 no.5:27 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Czechoslovakia—Motor vehicles—Societies, etc.)

KUBA, A., zhurnalist (Chekhoslovakiya)

Visiting our friends. Za rul. 19 no.12:28-29 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)
(Czechoslovakia--Motorcycle racing)

KUBA, Adol'f

Teachers and pupils switch the roles. Za rul. 20 no.11:12-13
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo redaktora zhurnala "Svet motoru".
(Motorcycle racing)

KUBA, Ad.

Automotive camping in Czechoslovakia. Za rul. 21 no.6:24 Jo
'63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Zamestiteľ' glavnogo redaktora zhurnala "Svet motoru", Praga.

KUBA, Adolf (Praha)

Is there any future for motor vehicle renting firms?
Tech praca 15 no. 12: 950-951 D '63.

KUBA, FERDINAND

Naradi v prumyslu. [Vyd. 1.] Praha, Prumyslove vydavatelstvi, 1951. 140 p.
(Kniznice kovoprumsu, sv. 20) [Tools in the metalworking industry. Illus., subject
index, tables]

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, LC., VOL. 3, NO. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

KUBA, F.

Remarks on the organization of tool supply. p. 301. (Technika Praca. Bratislava. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KUBA, F.

Principles of the correct organization of workshops in industry. p. 161. (Technika Praca. Bratislava. Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KUBA, F., prof., inz. dr.

Economic effectiveness of technical development" by Frantisek
Schrogl. Reviewed by F.Kuba. Hut listy 18 no.10:758-759 0
'63.

HUZICKA, J.; KUBA, J.

Some biological properties of erythrocytes in psoriasis. Cesk. derm. 40 no.3:145-149 My'65.

1. Dermatologicka klinika lekarske fakulty Palackeho University v Olomouci (prednesta: prof. dr. G. Lejhanec); histopatologicko-oddeleni fakultni nemocnice v Olomouci (vedouci: MUDr. M. Wiedermann).

KUBA, J.; BANA, J.; WIEDERMANN, M.; VESELY, J.

Contribution to isotope renography in urologic diagnosis.
Rozhl. chir. 44 no.6:421-428 Je '65.

1. Radioizotopove oddeleni (vedouci MUDr. M. Wiedermann) a
urologicka klinika (prednosta prof. dr. J. Kucera, DrSc.)
lekarske fakulty Palackeho University v Olomouci.

KUBA, Jaromir, RNDr.

Contactless measurement of the thickness of rolled materials by radioactive isotopes. Jadrna energie 3 no.5:135-138 My '57.

1. Hutni projekt, Brno.

Z/038/60/000/011/005/006
A201/A026

AUTHOR: Kuba, Jaromir

TITLE: Measurement of Tube Wall Thickness Using Radioisotopes

PERIODICAL: Jadrná energie, 1960, No. 11, pp. 386 - 388

TEXT: The article describes various methods of tube-wall thickness gauging using radioisotopes. It also contains a brief description of a Czechoslovak tube-wall thickness gauge. The radioisotopic tube-wall gauging methods can be divided into two main categories, viz. the penetration and the backscattering methods. The penetration methods comprise the following: (1) The centerline method in which either the source or the detector is placed inside the tube. Tube-wall thicknesses up to 100 mm can be measured by this method with an error of about $\pm 1\%$. Measurements by this method are fast and the method is applicable to any type and size of tube, the only limitation being the diameter of the source. The disadvantage of this method is that it cannot be used in continuous production processes, or for measurements in bends. Also the length of the tube that can be measured is limited by the length of the arm carrying the source. (2) The tangential method in which both the source and the detector are located outside the tube. This method can be used for measuring wall-thicknesses up to 30 mm with an error of about $\pm 1\%$. The
Card 1/3

Measurement of Tube Wall Thickness Using Radioisotopes

Z/038/60/000/011/005/006
A201/A026

measurements are fast, applicable to unlimited lengths and diameters of tubes, also during continuous production processes and in bends. (3) The modified tangential method with beam shift, in which both the source and the detector are mounted on a frame which can be moved perpendicularly to the direction of a very narrow beam. Tube-wall thicknesses can be measured with this method with an error of about $\pm 1\%$. The advantage of this method is that even coatings on the inside or the outside of the tube wall can be measured and that the measurements can be done also in bends. The disadvantage is that the method is slow and cannot be used in continuous production processes. The backscattering method has the advantage that both the source and the detector are located on the same side of the tube. Its disadvantage is the dependence of the beam intensity on the changes of the distance between the wall of the tube on the one hand, and the source and the detector on the other. J. Kuba (Ref. 6) has already suggested a way by which this disadvantage can be eliminated. Another disadvantage is that this method requires a perfect screening to eliminate the interference of the primary radiation. This disadvantage is eliminated by the Putman(Ref. 7) method based on the principle of the selection of backscattered gamma radiation. However, neither of these backscattering methods reaches the accuracy of the penetration methods, the direct backscattering method achieving an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$, the Putman method about $\pm 4\%$. The VÚHŽ in Brno has developed

Card 2/3

Measurement of Tube Wall Thickness Using Radioisotopes

Z/038/60/000/011/005/006
A201/A026

the MMT 1 thickness gauge designed especially for measuring the wall thickness of cast and centrifugally cast tubes. It is based on the principle of the tangential method using a narrow beam. The gauge is mounted on a carriage making possible measurements at any point of the tube and over its entire length. It can measure tubes with diameters of 100 - 300 mm and wall thicknesses of 7 - 15 mm with an error of $\pm 3\%$. It can be used in continuous production processes and even in cases where any other method would be uneconomical or unsuitable (e.g. for centrifugally cast tubes). In conclusion the author states that tube-wall thickness gauges using ionizing radiation are the most advantageous ones. Of these the ones based on the penetration principle are most widely used due to their accuracy, speed and economy. Gauges based on the backscattering principle are not yet accurate and reliable enough to be used for industrial purposes, but it can be expected that they will be improved in the near future. (Editor : J. Oppelt). There are 2 photographs, 4 figures, 1 table and 7 references: 2 Czech, 1 Soviet and 4 English. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav hutnictví železa (Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy) in Brno

Card 3/3

45576-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6025231

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/011/0429/0433

AUTHOR: Kuba, Jaromir

58

ORG: Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Brno (Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zeleza)

TITLE: Determining the optimum position of the measured material in radiating radioisotopic thickness meters

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 11, 1965, 429-433

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, measuring apparatus

ABSTRACT: The article reports that change in the position of the measured material was found experimentally to be the main reason for error, analyzes the influence of that factor and reports the results obtained in determining the optimum position for various models of the apparatus. This paper was presented by J. Oppelt. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS: 33,733]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF:001 / SOV REF:001 / OTH REF:001

Card 1/4 hs

UDC: 621.039.83 : 531.717

0916 0596

Nuclear Medicine

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 615.849.7-082.4

WIEDERMANN, M.; HUSAK, V.; KUKACKA, R.; KUBA, J.; Dept. of Radioisotopes, Faculty Hospital and Med. Faculty, Palacky University (Radioizotopove Oddeleni Fakultni Nemocnice a Lek. Fak. PU), Olomouc, Head (Vedouci) Dr M. WIEDERMANN; Krajska Station of Hygiene and Epidemiology (Hygienicko Epidemiologicka Stanice) Ostrava, Director (Reditel) Dr L. BAJGAR.

"Calculation of the Necessary Period of Hospitalization During Therapeutic and Diagnostic Administration of Radioactive Isotopes."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceskych, Vol 105, No 41, 12 Oct 66, pp 1107 - 1110

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Minimum periods of hospitalization after the administration of radioactive isotopes are discussed. The criterion should be the excreted activity and the intensity of radiation emitted by the patient. 1 Table, 4 Western; 4 Czech references. (Manuscript received Oct 65).

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5"

Z/034/60/000/011/006/009

E073/E335

AUTHOR: Kuba, Jaromír

TITLE: Radioisotope Instrument¹⁹ MTT 1 for Measuring the Wall Thickness of Pipes¹⁴

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, No. 11, pp. 879 - 881

TEXT: The instrument was developed at the Ferrous Metals Research Institute, Brno. It is based on the principal of applying tangential irradiation. It consists of a trolley (photograph, Fig. 1) which carries the measuring head and a cabinet with a control panel (photograph, Fig. 2) which contains the current supply and the metering electronic units and other controls; these two units are connected by means of an armoured cable. The most important part is the metering head (photograph, Fig. 3), housing a container with the isotope, the contact apparatus and the pick-up with a pre-amplifier. The irradiation is screened off by means of a lead collimator so as to obtain a narrow beam. The radiation detector is a scintillation crystal which is connected to a photomultiplier. The radiation detector is protected by a double wall, with

Card 1/3

Z/034/60/000/011/006/009
E073/E335

Radioisotope Instrument MTT 1 for Measuring the Wall Thickness
of Pipes

the possibility of water cooling, against mechanical damage and against excessive heat. A terminal diaphragm is provided which can be set into one of four positions; one of the positions represents safe closing of the radioisotope by means of a lead barrier. In the other three positions a diaphragm is inserted to correspond with the given programme of measurements. Co 60 is used as a radiation source. The radiation detector is a scintillation crystal NaI in conjunction with the photomultiplier FEU-M 19. The instrument is used for measuring wall thicknesses between 7.5 and 15 mm with an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$ for tubes with internal diameters between 100 and 300 mm; the time constant is 1 to 10 seconds. With some modifications the instrument can also be used for measuring the thickness of hot- and cold-rolled sheets. By using another radioactive source the range of the instrument can be extended. The measuring device MTT 1 enables measuring the wall thickness of tubes at any spot rapidly and

Card 2/3

Z/034/60/000/011/006/009
E073/E335

Radioisotope Instrument MTT 1 for Measuring the Wall Thickness
of Pipes

economically with a satisfactory accuracy. It is claimed that
it is one of the most modern instruments at present available
for measuring the wall thickness of tubes. It is at present
being subjected to extensive tests on an exhaustive scale.
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 3 Czech references.

ASSOCIATION: VÚHŽ, Brno

Card 3/3

21 7100 1138, 1496, 1565

Z/006/²²⁷⁵⁹607000/044/001/003
DOC6/D102

AUTHOR: Kuba, Jaromír, Doctor of Natural Sciences

TITLE: Radioisotopic pipe gage

PERIODICAL: Technické noviny, no. 44, 1960, 5

TEXT: The Výzkumny ústav hutnictví železa (Iron Metallurgy Research Institute) in Brno developed the MTT-1 pipe-wall thickness gage using radioactive cobalt as radiation source. Radiation is focused by a lead collimator into a narrow beam which tangentially penetrates the wall of the measured pipe. The radiation is then picked up by a scintillation crystal detector connected to a photo-multiplier. Signals from the multiplier are processed in electronic circuits and a pointer indicates the wall-thickness deviation from the preset value as established according to a standard pipe. The MTT-1 gage attains an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$ of the basic wall thickness. It can be used for gaging walls of cast-iron and steel pipes within a diameter range of 100-300 mm and a thickness range of 7.5-15 mm. The gage

X

Card 1/2

Radioisotopic pipe gage

22759

Z/006/60/000/044/001/003
D006/D102

can also be used for direct measurements on the production line as its probe is provided with a water-cooled shield. The source is heavily shielded with lead, and all mechanical parts are designed to withstand rough operating conditions. The gaging operation is controlled from a control panel. The gage is presently being tested at the Královské železářny (Králov Dvůr Iron Works). There is one figure. X

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav hutnictví železa, Brno (Iron Metallurgy Research Institute, Brno).

Card 2/2

UNGOVSKY, Adolf; KUBA, Jaromir

Instrument for measuring the thickness of MTP-3 plates. Jaderna energie 9 no.5:169-171 My '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zeleza, Brno.

KUBA, Jaromir

Development of the block automation of continuous casting .
Pt.2. JADERNA energie 9 no.9:293 9'63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zelesa, Brno.

KUBA, Jaromir, RNDr.; URGOVSKY, Adolf

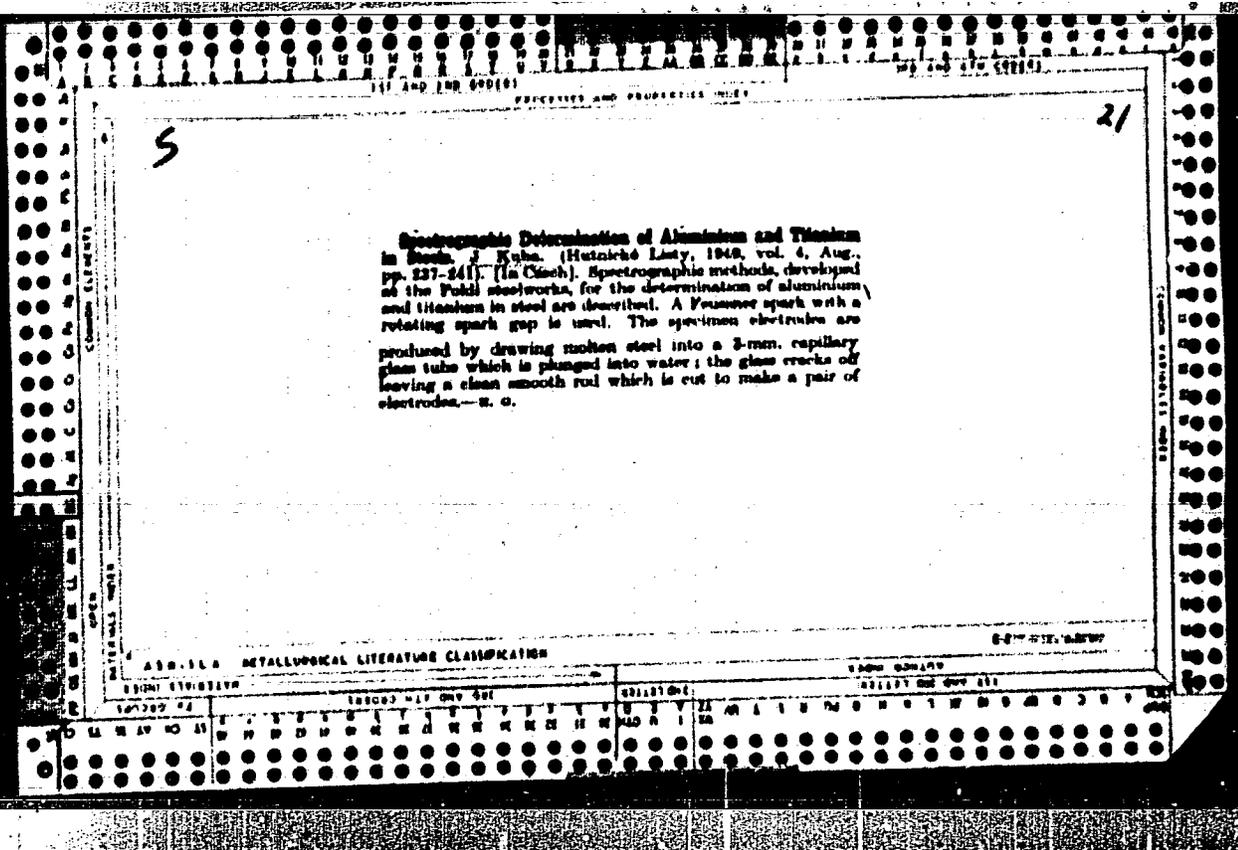
Level measurement of molten metal in a crystallizer. Hut listy
18 no.9:635-638 S'63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zeleza, Brno.

KUBA, Jaroslav

Literature on brewing in the State Scientific Library in Plzen.
Kvasny prum 9 no.3:68 Mr '63.

1. Reditel Statni vedecke knihovny, Praha.



CA

Spectrographic determination of aluminum and titanium in steels. J. J. Kula. Helv. 10, 121 (1947). The detn. of Al (0.5-3.0%) is based on the photometric measurement of the spectral lines Al 3092.2 Å. and Fe 3081.7 Å. and for smaller quantities the lines Al 3081.5 Å. and Fe 3083.1 Å. The detn. of Ti is based on the photometric measurement of the spectral lines Ti 3367.8 Å. and Fe 3465.86 Å. Details of the methods are given. Edward A. Ackermann

KUBA, J.

KUBA, J.; DVORAK, M. "Complete spectroscopic analysis of aluminum alloys." p. 405 (Hutnicke Listy Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1953. Brno.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, Feb. 1954,
Uncl.

The suitability of various types of spectrographs for powder-metallurgy control. Josef Kuba. *Pevnky průzkum* [Sborník, knof., ~~1953-1954~~, 106-10 (Pub. 1954)].—The spectrograph ISP 51, a Soviet product, is not suitable for the purposes of powder metallurgy. The spectrograph Qu24 of Czech manuf. is excellent for qual. and semiquant. analyses. The large spectrograph KS 55, also of Czech manuf., is good for all purposes of powder metallurgy. These statements are corroborated by the photographs of numerous spectrograms and by tables giving the results of quant. and qual. analyses. W. Jacobowitz

S. J.

1/1

Distr: 4E2c

KUBA, J.

Three stages in the application of radio-isotopes in industry. p. 555.

Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1955
ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

021
1

CZ 004

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the persons who were in contact with the subject during the period of his stay in the country.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the persons who were in contact with the subject during the period of his stay in the country.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the persons who were in contact with the subject during the period of his stay in the country.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the persons who were in contact with the subject during the period of his stay in the country.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the persons who were in contact with the subject during the period of his stay in the country.

KUBA, J.

Gumanskij, J. Radioisotopes measure engine wear. p. 244.

Learning about the transitional types of JAWA-CZ motorcycles. (To be contd.)

p. 245.

SVET MOTORU, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 2, Apr. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ESAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5

SECRET

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010008-5"

KUBA, J.; UNCOVSKY, A.

Integrator of AB-021 impulses. p. 661.

HUTNICKE LISTY. Vol. 11, no. 11, Nov. 1956

Brno, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European Lists (EAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

KuBA, J.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION CIBEL/P30A

21(3,8)

Mabanc, V. Doctor; J. Mavella, Engineer; Z. Kralovic, Doctor of Medicine; Zb. Erdlic, Engineer; I. Gmudlik, (Institute in Physics); V. Koufik, Engineer; I. Kuba, Doctor of Natural Sciences; V. Kuznetsov, Professor; Jan Tuma, Engineer; and M. Vofsiak (Graduate in Physics)

Atom a jaderná technika (The Atom and Nuclear Engineering Praha, Mafé vojens, 1957, 230 p. (Series: Universita vojens) 4,000 copies printed.

Revisers: Bittner, Engineer; Drbas, Engineer; Kuznetsov, Engineer; Kuba, Engineer; Spury, Doctor; and Simand, Engineer; Ed. Stanislav Voboffil.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the general reader.

COVERING: The book outlines the principles and operation of nuclear power plants and the use of radioisotopes. The introductory chapters cover the fundamentals of nuclear physics and radioactivity. Several subsequent chapters deal with reactor physics, types of reactors, their engineering, control and

Card 1/12

instrumentation. Operating and planned nuclear power installations are described. A short chapter is devoted to the possibility of using nuclear power in transportation. The remaining chapters report on radiological hazards for industry, and on radiology, radiation hazards and safety measures. No personalities are mentioned. There are 25 references, all Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: